## FIELD GLEANINGS.

TREATMENT OF BALKY HORSES.—The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals publishes the following rules for the treatment of balky horses. In case one of these plans does not succeed,

try another: 1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side, then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go; generally he will obey it.

2. A teamster in Maine save he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort does not cure him, a second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horses's nose, and shut off his wind until he wants to

4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore, whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow-knot. At the first check he will probably go dancing off, and after going a short distance, you can get down and remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon, in your further drive.

A CORN CROP WITHOUT RAIN .- A correspondent of the Farmer's Vindicator says he last year raised eighty bushels of corn to the acre with but one rain, which fell on the 15th of June. He tells how it was done as follows: I laid my rows three and a half feet apart, threw out with a turning plough, ran a deep furrow with a bull-tongue in the water furrow, put sixty bushels of cot-ton seed in the bull-tongue furrows, threw four furrows with the turn plough, reversing the bed, planted my corn very shallow on the top of the ridge, and cultivated shallow with short notion shovel, the first two ploughings. Laid by with a turning plough, running shallow nearest the corn, deeper in the middle of the rows. I then took a long bull-tongue and subsoiled by running two furrows in the middle of the rows, leaving a small loose bed eight or ten inches deep. I tried subsoiling on dif-ferent pieces of land, both in corn and cotton, and I found in gathering the crop a difference of four hundred pounds of cotton per acre in favor of the acre subsoiled.

A Big Corn Farm in Illinois.—The Nashville Union and American quotes the Western Bural to the effect that Mr. M. L. Sullivant, a farmer in central Illinois, was, at the time of writing, preparing to plant his corn. His men were ploughing five hundred acres a day, using two hundred and fifty teams, and he had then ready about twelve thousand acres. Dr. Lee adds: Mr. Sullivant is one of the largest and most systematic farmers in the United States, who made a present to a railway company of \$28,000 to construct an iron read to and across his plantation of some forty thousand acres. He emi-grated from the Scioto bottoms, near Columbus, where, like many Ohio farmers, he learnt the art of raising farmers, he learnt the art of raising corn at a small cost to the producer. At the time of the organization of the United States agricultural society he was a distinguished Ohio farmer, yet not unwilling to sell a large estate at one hundred dollars per acre to lay the foundation of a much broader one on the rich prairies of central Illinois at the rich prairies of central Illinois, at the government price for land.

FOREIGN BIRDS FOR AMERICA.—A very deserving institution has recently been established in Cincinnati, under the title of Cincinnati Acclimatization Society, its object being to effect the introduction of such foreign birds as are worthy of note for their song or their services to the farmer and hortigal twist. services to the farmer and horticulturist, of two hundred and ninety-two millions; and see the fevered blisters turn and Hannfestures and Builder save and South Carolina presents even a one can see the fevered blisters turn the appliservices to the farmer and horticulturist. The Manufacturer and Builder says:
The society announces that last spring it expended five thousand dollars in introducing fifteen additional species of birds, and that it has already successfully accomplished the acclimatization of the European sky lark, which is stated to be now a prominent feature of the summer landscape in the vicinity of Cincinnati. Among the species which it is proposed to introduce is the European of these manufactures and minety-two millions assessed personalty in 1860, and sixty-four in 1870, being a loss of two hundred and ninety-five millions. Georgia in 1860, returned a larger amount of assessed personal estate than any other state in the union, namely four hundred and thirty-eight millions. In 1870 this total was changed to eighty-three was proposed to introduce is the European should prevent a great deal of suffering. It is well where a member of a family is easily poisoned to keep sugar of lead in the house all the time. Let it be laboled and kept where it can be found thirty-eight millions. In 1870 this total was changed to eighty-three willows a loss of three hundred and the proposed in the fevered blisters turn from white to yellow during the application. This remedy for ivy poison should prevent a great deal of suffering. It is well where a member of a family is easily poisoned to keep sugar of lead in the house all the time. Let it be laboled and kept where it can be found the moment it is wanted. Keep it well wrapped up, that it may not lose its strength.—Cor. Ohio Farmer. Cincinnati. Among the species which it is proposed to introduce is the European titmouse, considered abroad as one of the most successful foes of insects injurious to vegetation.

A Hopeful View of Immigration.— Col. Daniel Dennet, in an article on immigration, in Our Home Journal, has the following hopeful views: In spite of the predictions of politicians, bad state governments, high taxes, negro rule, "kn-kiux" and "bandits," the immigrants are rule, "kn-kiux" and "bandits," the immigrants are preparing to enter the south. . . The seven hundred thousand square miles of southern territory yet uncultivated will be, in a great measure, settled up by industrious farmers from other lands. The vast mineral resources of the south will be turned to valuable account. Our beautiful south is not doomed to be beautiful south is not doomed to be either Africanized, or utterly destroyed by demanages, or allowed to go back by demagogues, or allowed to go back into a wilderness state. Its future will be more glorious than its past, It will yet be the garden spot, the glory and pride of this continent. It will be prosperous and rich in due time, or the vriter does not truly understand the "signs of the times."

Tobacco in Florida.—According to the monthly report of the department of agriculture, Gadsden county, Florida, has produced for ferty years a variety grown from seed obtained in Cuba, having a small, narrow leaf, and possessing to a remarkable degree the peculiar aroma and delicate fragrance so highly prized in the Havana cigar. The report adds: Since the advent of German buyers, an article was introduced man buyers, an article was introduced which produces the "Florida wrapper," and is now the main growth. Its leaves are sometimes three feet in length and twenty inches in breadth, of a fine silky texture, admirably adapted to use as wrappers, the coarser leaves being used very acceptably as fillers, Another variety, medium in size, introduced since the war, highly aromatic, even somewhat pungent makes a stronger

ing color a test in judging Jersey cows. Col. Waring, in the American Agricul-turist does the same thing. The English writer says: I have owned hundreds of Jersey stock, and have never, as a rule, found the whole colored such large producers as many parti-colored ones; in fact, by far the most butter producing cow I have ever possessed, was not only parti-colored, but the most ngly and ungainly beast of the lot, yet her stock have never failed to show their large butter making qualities. The true type of a Jersey cow is in fact an animal that will not make meat.

Depth of Soil and Drought.—It is one of David Dioksone's maxims that power in crops to resist drought is in proportion to the depth of the soil. He says: A cotton plant to stand two gloomily serene. As we, sitting insays: A cotton plant to stand two weeks drought, must have four inches soil and six inches subsoil; three weeks—six inches soil and same subsoil; weeks—six inches soil and same subsoil; pity and despise us, exposed to the blue and white glare of the bold heaves a stand out of countenance by sun subsoiling. Plough cotton, he adds, ens, stared out of countenance by sun every three weeks and let the hoes come and moon, blown by winds and wet with ten days behind, cleaning it perfectly. rain. Who can sympathise with the Continue plowing cotton till the 15th sky? Yet sconer or later all must reor 20th of August. Once or twice dur-ing the season, shove out the middle there. with a furrow, to keep the land level. The ploughing of cotton requires one and a fourth days per acre.

WORDS OF CAUTION TO THOSE WHO NEED THEM.—In the first place do not generalize too hastily; in other words, because certain things have happened so and so this season, or in that field, or in regard to this or that crop, do not make up your minds, without fur-ther observation or experiment, that you have got the secret of the thing— the general law by which to be gov-erned in all future operations. Further experience may confirm what now seems to be the truth in the matter, or it may upset your present theory entirely. For instance, perhaps, you broke up your land more deeply than usual, or you subsoiled under your cotton beds. Now suppose your crop is not so good where you ploughed deep, or subsoiled, as where you did not. Have you proved that deep ploughing or subsoiling, as the case may be, are bad practices? By no means. Another farmer, perhaps your neighbor, may have done the same thing with exactly opposite results. He says deep ploughing pays, but, like yourself, he generalizes too hastily. You have neither of you determined anything, except for the one field, the one crop, and the one season, which the experiment covers. The thing to be found out by a large number of other experiments and observa-tions is, under just what conditions of soil, season and crop, these operations are profitable, and how the work must be done to make them profitable. So A, we will suppose, tries clover and fails entirely. Clover can not be grown in the south, he savs; but B tries clover and harvests two tons to the acre, and is firmly convinced that the farmer who does not believe in clover is a poor be-nighted "old fogy." But, perhaps, next year B's clover crop will be cut off by an untimely drought. What then? Simply this; it takes more than one or two experiments to settle such ques-tions in farming, or furnish any gen-eral rule of practical value.

What the War Cost the South.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who has a turn for statis-tics, gives some highly interesting facts and figures connected with the losses the south sustained by the war, showing the diminution of assessed personal property between 1860 and 1870 by reason of the emancipation of the blacks. Alabama, with two hundred and seventyseven millions of personal estate in
1860, returns but thirty-eight millions in
1870—a decrease of two hundred and
thirty-nine millions. Arkansas is reduced from one hundred and sixteen to
thirty-one millions in this respect.
Mississippi returns three hundred and
fifty-one millions in 1860 against only
fifty-nine millions in 1870—a decrease
of two hundred and ninety-two millions:

It beloze the public, but have laned. It
is to dissolve sugar of lead—a bit the
size of a hazlenut—in half a teacup of
milk or warm water. Apply as warm as
can be easily borne with a soft, linty
piece of linen rag. Three or four applications are sufficient to effect a cure.
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piece of linen rag. Three or four applications are sufficient to effect a cure.
It the poison is on the face, and nearing
the eyes or month, this astringent wash
may be constantly applied. It is a
marvelous cure, and by watching closely Alabama, with two hundred and seventyfifty-nine millions in 1870—a decrease of two hundred and ninety-two millions; returned a larger amount of assessed personal estate than any other state in the union, namely four hundred and thirty-eight millions, In 1870 this total was changed to eighty-three millions, a loss of three hundred and fifty-five millions. Missouri, though a slave state, has suffered comparatively little. Her personalty, as assessed in slave state, has suffered comparatively little. Her personalty, as assessed in 1860, was one hundred and thirteen millions. In 1870 it was increased to one hundred and thirty-seven millions. Taking the aggregate estimated true wealth of all the slaveholding states in 1860, it presents a total of six thousand seven hundred and forty-six millions of dollars. In 1870 the same aggregate dollars. In 1870 the same aggregate falls to five thousand four hundred and sixty-two millions, showing a loss of twelve hundred and eighty-four millions. The non-slaveholding states, on the conthe same period. In 1860, their aggregate estimated true wealth was nine thousand three hundred and forty millions, and in 1870, twenty-four thousand three hundred and forty millions, and in 1870, twenty-four thousand three hundred and sixty millions; being an increase of fifteen thousand and twenty millions. If we look at the wealth of the late slave states in 1850 there appears a great increase from that period to 1860. The total in 1850 that period to 1860. The total in 1850 was twenty-nine hundred and forty-seven millions; and in 1860, six thousand seven hundred and forty-six millions—showing an increase of thirty-seven hundred and ninety-nine millions, or one hundred and twenty-eight per cent. Had the war not taken place, the same ratio of increase would have fixed the wealth of the southern states in 1870, at fifteen thousand three hundred and eighty-one millions or more than two eighty-one millions, or more than two and a quarter times what it actually proved to be. And yet, with even all these enormous losses, the south would now be happier and more prosperous than at any time in her history but for the corrupt and tyrannous rule with which she has been cursed since the war. But peace has come at lest and

-Belgium has 1,600 convents and monasteries, the inhabitants of which COLOR NO TEST IN JERSEY CATLE.—
A correspondent of the English Agriligious orders in that kingdom is one sultural Gazette, protests against mak.

war. But peace has come at last, and the next decade will show a glorious

outcome.

## USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

None but a lazy teamster will allow the harness or yoke to remain on teams while they eat their mid-day meal. Teams will perform more labor on the same feed in a given time by giving them water every two or three hours. The water should stand in the sun if practicable. It should not be cold on any account.

MINERS AND MATERIALISM.—Miners are a fine symbol of materialism. They live in the earth-earth is beneath their feet, around and above them; no firma-ment too high to be reached with a ladand moon, blown by winds and wet with visit the surface, if only to be buried

LIBERIA A FAILURE.—A letter from Liberia states that the colony does not realize the expectations of its founders. It does not hold its own, if it is not actually declining. The chief cause of its failure is the American emancipation. Since our great war there have been but few emigrants, and the old settlers seem to have lost their earlier ambition and dropped into unthrifty habits. The line of difference between the colonists and the natives is growing less marked every year, and by the lapse of the former to their native condition. This shows how difficult it is to civilize a people. Race is more than only the condition of the condition. culture or religion.

GUINEA FOWLS FOR THE TABLE, -The Guinea fowl is the richest and most palatable of all our domestic poultry. can remember of no game bird the Gallino that surpasses it, and when our grouse and partridges and prairie chickens become extinct, as they will by and by, the Guinea fowl will prove a perfect substitute for them, and as it breeds freely and requires but little care, it will be practicable to breed it in all sections. After the bird attains an age of two years it needs some other process of cooking than by roasting, but with an age of less than two years, a roasted Guinea fowl will discount anything else in the edible line we can

GERMAN EYE-WINDOWS .-- Dormer windows exist in other places besides Saxony, but the eye-windows are, so far as I know, Mr. Julien Hawthorne says, a I know, Mr. Julien Hawthorne says, a peculiarly German institution. It shows a grotesque kind of humor to invent such things. They are single panes about a foot square, standing upright in the body of the roof, which curves over them like a sleepy eyelid, and broadens like a fat cheek below. The life-likeness is often enhanced by The life-likeness is often enhanced by various ingenious additions; and a couple of such windows, with a chimney between, give the house a curiously human aspect. The effect is not carried out in the body of the building; but, in fact all the vitality of the heart. fact, all the vitality of the house is concentrated in the top part of it, as if it rose up from below, like oxygen bubbles, and collected beneath the roof. The basement is torpid, the middle floors are stiff and taciturn, but the atties draw the very breath of life.

REMEDY FOR POISON BY IVY. - It seems to me that I read all kinds of cures for ivy poison except the right one. I have always endeavored to keep it before the public, but have failed. It

THE BEST DISINFECTANTS.—There are three powerful disinfectants; carbolic acid, but its smell is objectionable, chlorine and permanganate of potash; these last two are quite expensive. These disinfectants act by combining with deleterious substances and rendering them harmless, while anticeptics prevent and arrest the decomposition of animal substances The most common and available disinfectant and deodorizer is copperas, crude copperas, sold by druggists at a few cents a pound, under the name of sulphate of iron, one pound to two gallons of water, to be used as often as necessary to render all odors imperceptible, acting at the same time as an antiseptic, deodorizer, and disinfectant, and if instantly thrown over what passes from the body in cholera, is one of the cheapest and best means known for preventing its communication to others. The only perfect disinfectant, however, is habitual cleanliness and thorough ventilation; next to that is a dry heat of two hundred and fifty degrees. and available disinfectant and deodordred and fifty degrees.

dred and fifty degrees.

PEAR-BLIGHT REMEDY.—Mr. G. F. B. Leighton, president of the Norfolk (Va.) Horticultural society, is authority for the statement that the remedy for pear-blight recommended by the commissioner of agriculture has proved successful in eastern Virginia. This remedy is made and applied as follows: One pound of sulphur added to six or eight pounds of carbolate of lime, reduced to the consistency of thick whitewash, and applied to the diseased parts, and where the bark is diseased-remove the outer portion before making the the outer portion before making the application. Mt. L. says he has used this with magical effect of blighted or diseased trees, but writes to the American Farmer that in future he will "use the formula recommended by the Hon. Wm. Saunders, of Washington, who has charge of the public grounds, as being more economical than the above, on account of the volatile nature of carbolic acid: To half a bushel of lime add four pounds of sulphur—slake to the consistency of whitewash, and when

applied, add half an onnce of carbolic oid to each gallon of wash, and apply as above directed."

## Small Farms in Favor.

The New York Bulletin says that there seems to be a marked tendency among California farmers to abandon the old ranch system, by which immense tracts of land were overran and but partially occupied without tilling or improvements, under the ownership and management of one party, and to subdivide them into small farms. This is out the natural result of enhanced value of farming land, and is what has always occurred in the progress and development of new countries. Yet, its appli-cation to California will mark a new era in the farming industries of the Pacific coast. The usual causes have forced this step; for, in addition to the enhanced lost of land, it is found to be so much more profitable to till and cultivate as well in California as elsewhere. In other words, the same amount of labor and capital thus expended return greater interest on the outlay than when made in the old way upon the ranch system. It is even admitted that the grazing industries of that state find it more profitable also to adopt the same system, and already it is said that the immense flocks of sheep are beginning to disappear, as have the great herds of cattle that formerly roamed over the unoccupied and even unowned plains of

Horse Breeding in Russia. are seven crown studs in Russia and one in Poland, containing altogether 3,602 brood mares and horses, with twelve crown stables having 945 stallions. The Chrjanov stud, purchased by the crown thirty years ago from the heirs of Count Orloff, is divided into three sections, one devoted to pure English horses one devoted to pure English horses, another to saddle horses, and the third to trotting horses. The Derkuli stud breeds English carriage horses, the new Alexandrov, a kind of half blood saddle horse, the Simarevsk thoroughbred Arabs, and the Strjeletzl Oriental saddle horses. In the Orenburg stud horses are bred for the light carely and artill are bred for the light cavalry and artillery. Russia further possesses 2,444 private studs, having 6,496 stallions and about 70,000 brood mares, besides upward of 69,000 stallions and 620,000 brood mares in the Copack and steppe "tabunes." Horse breeding has de-"tabunes." Horse breeding has de-creased on private estates since the emancipation of the serfs, and many of the stude have been broken up, and have passed in part into the hands of the peasantry. In Russia there are 380 horse fairs, at which about 150,000 animals are annually sold, out of about 263,000 brought to market. The average price of a horse is 60 roubles about

—The paddle wheels of a large steamer on the St. John river in Plorida stopped suddenly, a few nights ago, and then came crash after crash in the wood work. A panic followed, everybody rolling out of his bunk and rushing for the deck, and it was soon ascertained that a big aligator had become en-tangled in the revolving wheel.

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